

**In the Claims**

Kindly amend the claims, without prejudice, without admission, without surrender of subject matter, and without any intention of creating any estoppel as to equivalents, as follows:

1-132. (Cancelled)

133. (New) A method for preparing a *Brassica* plant that produces seeds having a stable and uniform yellow phenotype comprising: crossing a first *Brassica* plant, having a CC genome homozygous for a first transparent seed coat gene, said first transparent seed coat gene derived from a first AA genome of *Brassica campestris*, with a second *Brassica* plant having a second AA genome of *Brassica campestris* homozygous for a second transparent seed coat gene to produce an offspring *Brassica* plant heterozygous for said first and second transparent seed coat genes, and self-crossing the offspring *Brassica* plant to produce said *Brassica* plant homozygous for said first and second transparent seed coat genes and wherein said *Brassica* plant produces seeds having a stable and uniform yellow phenotype.

134. (New) The method according to claim 133 wherein the first *Brassica* plant is *Brassica napus*.

135. (New) The method according to claims 134 wherein the *Brassica napus* produces yellowish-brown seed.

136. (New) The method according to claim 133 wherein the second *Brassica* plant is resynthesized *Brassica napus*.

137. (New) The method according to claim 136 wherein the resynthesized *Brassica napus* is formed by the steps comprising crossing *Brassica alboglabra* and *Brassica campestris* to form an embryo comprising an amphihaploid genome (AC), rescuing said embryo using an embryo rescue technique, and duplicating said amphihaploid genome using chromosome doubling wherein said resynthesized *Brassica napus* is formed.

138. (New) The method according to claim 133 wherein the first transparent seed coat gene is transferred from said first AA genome of *Brassica campestris* to said CC genome through allosyndesis.

139. (New) The method according to claim 133 wherein the first *Brassica* plant is formed by the steps of:

- (a) crossing a multigenomic plant, itself the progeny of a cross between a first *Brassica* species and said *Brassica campestris* having said first AA genome

homozygous for said first transparent seed coat gene, with natural *Brassica napus* having a natural AA genome and a natural CC genome to form a progeny hybrid plant;

- (b) transferring by allosyndesis said first transparent seed coat gene from said first AA genome to said natural CC genome of *Brassica napus* through self-crossing of said progeny hybrid plant through a plurality of generations to produce said first *Brassica* plant having the CC genome homozygous for the first transparent seed coat gene.

140. (New) The method according to claim 138 wherein said first *Brassica* species is *Brassica carinata*.

141. (New) The method according to claim 136, wherein the resynthesized *Brassica napus* plant is formed by the steps of:

- (a) crossing a first parent *Brassica* plant with a second parent *Brassica* plant having said second AA genome of claim 133 homozygous for said second transparent seed coat gene to form a progeny embryo; and
- (b) forming said resynthesized *Brassica napus* plant by performing embryo rescue and chromosome doubling on said progeny embryo;

wherein said resynthesized *Brassica napus* plant comprises said second AA genome homozygous for said second transparent seed coat gene.

142. (New) The method according to claim 141 wherein said first parent *Brassica* plant is *Brassica alboglabra* having a CC genome and black seeds.

143. (New) The method according to claim 141 wherein said second parent *Brassica* plant is *Brassica campestris* having an AA genome homozygous for transparent seed coat gene.

144. (New) A method for preparing a *Brassica* plant that produces seeds having a stable and uniform yellow phenotype comprising transferring an AA genome homozygous for a first transparent seed coat gene from *Brassica campestris* and a CC genome homozygous for a second transparent seed coat gene from *Brassica campestris* to *Brassica napus*.

145. (New) A method for preparing a *Brassica* plant that produces seeds having a stable and uniform yellow phenotype comprising the step of transferring a first transparent seed coat gene from a first AA genome of *Brassica campestris* to the CC genome of *Brassica napus*.

146. (New) The method according to claim 145 wherein said *Brassica* plant is *Brassica napus* having said CC genome comprising said first transparent seed coat gene from said first AA genome of *Brassica campestris* and a second AA genome homozygous for a second transparent seed coat gene from *Brassica campestris*.

147. (New) The method according to claim 145 wherein the step of transferring occurs by a biotechnological technique.

148. (New) The method according to claim 145 wherein the step of transferring occurs by a selective cross-breeding procedure.

149. (New) The method according to claim 148 wherein the step of transferring by a selective cross-breeding procedure includes the step of allosyndesis.

150. (New) The method according to claim 145 wherein said *Brassica* plant is *Brassica napus* 13-217, deposit number NCIMB 40991.

151. (New) The method according to claim 145 wherein said *Brassica* plant is *Brassica napus* 13-291, deposit number NCIMB 40992.